

MORE NEW YORK CRANKS

ONE OF THEM WANTS TO ELOPE WITH HELEN GOULD.

And Was Making the Necessary Arrangements, Without Her Consent, However—What the Others Were After.

NEW YORK, December 30.—"I am going to elope with Helen Gould. We will go West and travel for some time. Jay Gould may miss his daughter, but he will gain a good son-in-law, and he needs one. What do you suppose he will give us for a starter?"

This and some other statements of the same sort made up a letter received by John F. Bassford, general agent of the United Mutual Life Insurance Company, the day after yesterday. The letter was signed "Princess Von Michaels," and Mr. Bassford recognized in the writer a man whom he had once befriended through his acquaintance with the late General Sherman. In effect, the writer asked Bassford to aid him in an attempt to kidnap the eldest daughter of Jay Gould. Two plans were proposed to induce the young woman, on some pretext or other, to enter a cab near her father's residence, Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, Von Michaels and a companion were to follow her into the vehicle and draw the blinds, and the driver was to take the party to New Jersey, where a train would be boarded for the West. Von Michaels entered into no further details, but asked Bassford for his advice and assistance.

Mr. Bassford was appalled. The audacity of the proposition and its terrible consequences appeared to him in no uncertain way, and he set about discovering Von Michaels's whereabouts. The letter was written from a hotel at Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, but he learned that the writer had gone from there to Brooklyn.

While the insurance man was deliberating as to what to do, he received a second letter, this time from Von Michaels. "I have sent a letter to Helen," the postal card read. "She knows about the elopement plan. I want to go to Mr. Gould's house, get acquainted with the servants, and find out Miss Gould's hours for walking and visiting. Help me out in this and there is a million in it for both of us."

Mr. Bassford, now thoroughly alarmed, hesitated no longer. He belongs to a lodge of which Police Captain John Gunnesson is a member, and he had known the Captain for a long time. He went to the East Sixty-seventh street station and met Captain Gunnesson and Ward Detective Campbell. He showed the letter and postal card and told what he knew of Von Michaels. Captain Gunnesson told Mr. Bassford to come to the station-house on Saturday night, December 27, when the insurance man arrived here. Mr. George Gould, the millionaire's eldest son, in the police captain's office, Mr. Bassford produced the letter and postal card. Mr. Gould was startled.

"Why this fellow writes letters to my sister Helen?" he said. "They came while we were at Irvington last summer, but I did not know the cook had anything to do with them. One of the girls in the kitchen, who I have used on several occasions, the letters were signed 'Princess Michaels.'"

Captain Gunnesson expressed the opinion that the man was a crank, and Mr. Gould agreed to coincide with the police captain. He wanted to know if the Gould family would like to have Von Michaels arrested, and Mr. Gould said no. An arrest would bring publicity, and the idea of kidnapping some member of the family would be a disgrace to the name. Mr. Gould took possession of the letters and said he would have extra precautions taken about the house. He thanked Mr. Bassford, and the interview terminated.

This One Was Harmless.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Two citizens crossing Newtown creek shortly after daybreak this morning saw an old man astride of a big log floating down with the tide. He appeared to enjoy the situation and was waving a white flag tied to a thick club as if it was a flag. A telephone message to police headquarters sent the patrol wagons with policemen from the Green Point and Bedford-avenue stations to the Grand-street bridge. The creek is neither very wide nor very deep, but it is deep enough to drown the tallest policeman on the force and ill-smelling enough to suffocate the entire department. So it was not until the end of the log grounded that the police could muster courage to advance to the rescue or attack. Policeman O'Connor, of the Bedford-avenue squad, tried to attract the attention of the man, while the others of the Green Point squad, crept along the log to seize him from behind. The scheme did not work, because the log turned over, and policeman and man tumbled into the liquid which forms the creek.

Gallagher was pulled ashore, while the man remained on the log and hoisted his blue coat. He had lost his blue flag, and he made no resistance until he was placed in the patrol wagon. Then he kicked so violently that it was found necessary to tie him down. At the Bedford-avenue station, where the world was coming to an end and the earth would be swallowed up in the water. He had taken up a residence on the log for security. He gave his name as John Johnson, and his age as fifty years. He said he had no home or friends.

This One Threatened Murder.

NEW YORK, December 30.—"I will see Judge Patterson," cried an excited young woman, standing outside of the Supreme Court, Circuit part III, yesterday morning. "No, I won't go away," she continued defiantly, to Billy Bourke, Judge Patterson's special officer, who was vainly endeavoring to lead her away, and who held her arm firmly. "I have written out an order that the Judge must sign for me; I won't go; I'll kill him!"

Bourke gradually led her from the entrance of the crowded court-room into the adjoining room, part II, which is closed for the term. Here the woman broke out again. She abused Counselor Abe Hammett, and Charles A. Jackson, and then returned to the judge, whom she denounced as one of the means of the conspiracy against her. She was fighting mood, and made loud threats of violence against all concerned in the conspiracy. She would protect her life by killing her tormentor, she said. When she had calmed down Bourke led her away. Judge Patterson, whom she had been seeking, had not even heard of her presence.

THE WHISKY KILLED HER.

A Five-Year-Old Child Drinks a Half Pint With Fatal Results.

SPRINGFIELD, O., December 30.—Matilda Eckburg, a five-year-old girl living on West Main street died yesterday morning from alcoholic poison, after lingering in a comatose state for nearly twenty-four hours. Upon rising Monday morning the little tot complained of pains in her stomach, and her mother gave her some whisky.

The child soon felt the effects of the drink, and, spying the bottle on the mantel, where her mother had placed it, she climbed upon a chair, secured it, and drained the contents without taking it from her lips. A few moments later she became unconscious, and was taken to the room, and was attended by her father.

ter's strange actions.

While sitting watching her conduct, the child fell upon the floor, and was soon fast asleep. No attempt was made to arouse her during the day, and when Mr. Brinkman was called at night she was still in a state of coma. She was seized with a spasm in the morning, which lasted an hour and caused her death.

THE NEW YORK SENATE.

The Democrats Will Have a Majority, But Not a Quorum.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 30.—The decision of the Court of Appeals in the contested election cases in the four senatorial districts, given yesterday, is not only of State importance, but may have a bearing on national politics. Its effect is to seat Osborne, Dem., in the Twenty-fifth; Derby, Rep., in the Sixteenth, while in the Twenty-seventh district a vacancy is affirmed on account of uneligibility of Sherwood, Rep., who was elected. After the decision has been given, the various seats in accordance with the ruling of the court, leaving the Senate to determine whether any candidate was legally elected in Sherwood's district. This gives the Senate the political complexion: Democrats, 16; Republicans, 15; Twenty-seventh district (Sherwood's), doubt, 1. Total Senate members, 32.

Thus, with the deciding vote of Democratic Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, the Democrats will be able to direct the action to be taken in the Twenty-seventh district, where Sherwood, the Republican, is decided ineligible. This, upon the assumption that the Democrats will have a quorum, would not reach the quorum requirement. The Democrats, however, are in a position to elect, for Colonel Bliss, of the Republican counsel, is authority for the statement that if the Democrats attempt to organize with but their votes, there will be a Republican majority. The Republicans out of the reach of the sergeant-at-arms, and consequent lack of a quorum.

With the Democrats in control of both branches of the Legislature, the leaders of the party are anxious to reorganize the State for congressional and legislative purposes.

The Republicans Don't Like It.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Republicans are very blue over the decision in New York by which the Democrats obtain control of both branches of the Legislature.

"What is to be the effect of the decision?" your correspondent asked of Col. Nat. McKay, an active New York Republican.

"It means, I am afraid," he replied, "we will never have another Republican Senator from New York for a hundred years. They have full control of every part of the State, machinery now, and will get the control of the State as to forever continue control of the Legislature and everything else."

"What have they done?"

"Undoubtedly," he replied, "they have done everything they desire. They have everything in their own hands, and the power to do it so as to keep their control indefinitely."

Yesterday's decisions are final.

"Yes. There is no higher resort."

A TIME INSPECTION SERVICE.

It Is To Be Inaugurated on the Lines of the B. & O. System.

BALTIMORE, December 30.—The division superintendents of the Baltimore & Ohio have decided to put a time inspection service in operation on all lines east of the Ohio river. The object is to reduce to a minimum the danger of accidents resulting from imperfect regulators, chronometers and particularly unreliable time-pieces used by employees. Inspectors will be appointed to regulate and examine every three months all watches used by employees in responsible positions connected with the movements of trains. The watches used by these employees must be of a standard grade of excellence, and are to be compared once a week with the telegraph time of the road, in order that proper comparison and record may be made.

ENCOUNTERED MOONSHINERS.

Two of Them Killed and United States Marshal Jackson Wounded.

GADSDEN, Ala., December 30.—Meager details have been received here of a bloody encounter near here Monday night between United States Commissioner Charleston and twelve moonshiners, and a party of moonshiners. The United States officers located the still of the moonshiners in the Sand mountain gorge and awaited till dusk for an attack. As they approached the illicit still the moonshiners opened fire on them with Winchester from behind a barricade of rocks. The officers returned the fire as they crept closer, but were unable to fight against so heavy odds and were forced to retreat. It was heard that moonshiner Kirk and Sprague were killed and United States Marshal Jackson mortally wounded. Another attack will be made shortly.

ANOTHER BAD WRECK.

The P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad Has Another Accident To-Day.

ALLIANCE, O., December 30.—A wreck occurred near Salem, O., this morning, on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago road. Eighteen cars were destroyed, and three men hurt. Engineer Mart Grimes is fatally injured. James Graven, fireman, was wounded. Brakeman Jameshead had an arm crushed.

The Barnaby Murder Trial.

DENVER, Col., December 30.—In the trial of Dr. Graven for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, Judge Reising charged the jury yesterday afternoon. He was followed by Lafayette Pence, who made the closing argument for the prosecution, speaking for five hours, after which Colonel Ballou began the closing speech for the defense. Mr. Pence's argument was most forcible and carefully prepared.

Today's session of the court has been devoted to Judge Mason's argument. It is expected that the case will get to the jury to-night.

The Blaine Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The taking of evidence in the Blaine divorce case was resumed to-day before Referee Lord. Despite the strenuous efforts made by young Blaine and his friends to bring about an amicable settlement of the trouble, his wife remains obstinate, and as soon as the taking of evidence is concluded she will return to South Dakota, where she expects that the divorce will be granted her in short order.

Is This Another "Trust"?

DETROIT, December 30.—The "American Radiator Company" has been organized, with a capital stock of \$3,500,000. It includes the Detroit Radiator works, the Michigan Radiator Company, of Detroit, and the Pierce Steam-Heating Company, of Buffalo. C. M. Wooley and C. H. Hodges, of this city, are members of the executive board, which will have general control of the affairs of the company.

Advertised Himself a Drunkard.

GOSHEN, December 30.—Wm. H. Johnson, who is a confirmed drunkard, to-day cards himself in the papers as such, and sends him in reformation, also instructing friends to inform him of a certain drink to jail him as a man unable to be at large.

GARZA AND HIS FORCES.

THEIR UPRISING IS PROVING TO BE A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

He Is Receiving Constant Reinforcements, and He Is a Very Capable Leader—He Was Once a Sewing-Machine Agent.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., December 30.—The military authorities of this department are of the belief that Catarina Garza has a secret plan of campaign against Mexico that he will follow out. The Mexican authorities regard him with fear, his work of the past three months showing them that he is a much more capable leader than they had supposed. His forces are known to be well organized. Their number on the Texas side of the border can be poorly estimated at the present time, but it is believed to be about 100. Capt. John G. Burke, of the United States Third Cavalry, who is thoroughly informed on the situation, the whole Mexican population of the border States are sympathizers, if not actual followers, in the revolutionary movement. The discovery that Garza has established recruiting stations in several of the frontier counties complicates the affair, and greatly increases the responsibility of the United States Government in permitting the violation of the neutrality law.

Monterrey, Mexico, was reached yesterday. It is believed that Garza has a strong secret following in that city, who have made every preparation to join him on the frontier. The accounts of the frontier conditions are such that the United States Government is urged to take prompt action.

It was the intention of General Stanley to send troops from the Third Cavalry from the post here to the scene of the trouble by special train, last evening, but a delay has been caused by the accounts of the frontier conditions. Unless their presence is urgently required, they will not leave here until Saturday morning. Assistant Adj. Gen. J. P. Martin last night telegraphed to Capt. O. W. Pollock, of the Twenty-third Infantry, in command of Ft. McIntosh, for a statement concerning the position of the troops at that post. He received a reply this morning, stating that Troop G, of the Twenty-third Infantry, is on the river at a point about twenty-five miles above Roma, Tex. Troop I is on the river at a day's march from the post, en route to Carrizosa, Tex. In order that the scouting operations may be facilitated, a pack-mule train of twenty-five miles, accompanied by six experienced Indian scouts, has been ordered to the turbulent territory from Ft. D. A. Russell to Carrizosa.

The counsel for the defense insisted on the trial, and the court ruled that no valid reason had been shown for a further postponement, and the case was dismissed.

Garza, the would-be revolutionist of the border, is given in an interview with R. L. Ritton, sewing machine agent here.

"The hunts after Garza," said Mr. Ritton, "calls to mind a hunt I had after him myself in 1889, with this difference: That, after following Garza down the Mexican side of the river from Laredo to Matamoros, made my capture on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, at a point about twenty-five miles outside of Brownsville. Garza had been a sub-agent for a sewing machine company at Laredo, and in that capacity managed to get short in his accounts to the National Sewing Machine Company. He had the check to go to work for the agent of the company at Brownsville, where he again became short in his accounts about \$800. My duty as special agent was to find the money, and I was sent north to dispose of about forty-five head of horses, and I captured him in this manner: 'I saw his wagon in front of a little hut. Knowing that he was in the hut, and he did not know that I was coming, I went into the language of the West, the 'drop' on him. I fixed myself and went into the hut. Garza was sitting on the side of the bed entertaining a couple of young ladies. My jacket was on the bed, and I saw that he had hardly said two words to him before he jumped up from the bed and tried to pull his revolver, but mine was drawn first, so I asked Garza to get up and follow me. He did not over to the door, which he did. I made the best settlement I could for the company. They got about 50 cents on the dollar, but it was all Garza or his friends could raise."

Late News from the Seat of War.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., December 30.—A dispatch received here from the United States troops at Ft. Ringgold, says: "I received at noon yesterday by courier from Captain Bourke, at Salina, seventy-eight miles above here, a message as follows: 'News has been received from Sheriff Hays, at Arroyo Springs, that Garza has congregated a band of about twenty men north of Salina. He is reported as being desperate and will not be deterred by the United States troops. Each will join with a troop of thirty-four men. The band will be sent to G. P. of forty men, who are at Garza.'"

"Upon receipt of this intelligence I sent Langhorne with twenty-six men, who are en route, united with other forces and report to Captain Bourke. The troops of cavalry stationed here are all being held by the war authorities at Washington, and orders are expected for their forward movement. It is expected that cavalry from other departments are also to be sent here shortly."

LAUGHED HERSELF TO DEATH.

The Singular Case of a Young Girl Who Lived Near Nashville.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A Nashville (Tenn.) special gives an account of a peculiar case of hysteria which resulted in the death of a sixteen-year-old girl. The latter had her risibilities excited by the actions of an intoxicated brother, and despite the efforts of her parents and a physician, who had been summoned, the young girl laughed herself to death. The victim was the daughter of Hiram Watten, a prosperous farmer, who lives a few miles south of Nashville. She had been suffering from a complication of nervous disorders for several years, and frequently had attacks of hysteria which invalidated her for several days at a time.

An older brother visited Nashville on the day of her death, and several companions and returned home in the evening accompanied by the influence of liquor. On attempting to climb out of the carriage in which he had been riding he slipped and fell, rolling over several times on the muddy drive.

The young girl began to laugh at his misadventure and continued about twenty minutes. At the end of that time her brother rebuked her, but failed, and then made signs to her mother that she was in pain. She continued to laugh and giggle, but all expressions of humor had left her face and tears stood in her eyes. Mrs. Watten made an attempt to relieve her by doctored with cold water and other simple means, all of which produced no effect, and then a physician was hastily summoned. By the time the latter arrived the girl was rolling upon the floor screaming and shouting. She was completely exhausted, and when convulsions, which caused all the

muscles in her body and limbs to twitch in a shocking manner, set in she became unconscious. The jumping movement continued nearly half an hour, and then, in spite of the physical exertion, she expired.

The doctor made a thorough examination and then pronounced her case to be one of extraordinarily violent hysteria, and said that had he been summoned when the singular attack first began he would have been able to save the girl.

CARNegie'S MEN SATISFIED.

He Says They Will Not Strike on Account of Their Reduced Wages.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Andrew Carnegie was seen about the report which came from Pittsburgh, to the effect that the wages of the skilled employees of Carnegie, Phinps & Co.'s Homestead steel-works, would be below for the next three months than they have ever been since the Amalgamated Association has had control of the plant. He said that the selling price of steel lately had been lower than ever before, and as the men in the works were paid on a sliding scale, the employees were not making so much money now as formerly, but they were perfectly contented, and there was no fear of a strike. According to the agreement with the Amalgamated Association, the men had been and would be paid at the rate of \$25 a ton. Steel had been and was now selling for less than that figure. Mr. Carnegie said there was no trouble in the armor plate mill at Westcott.

FAIR, WARMER WEATHER.

The Indications Are for a Continuance of Existing Conditions.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The indications are that warmer, generally fair weather will prevail in the Southern States Thursday, and colder, fair weather in New England and New York. Warmer weather is indicated for the Northwest and the upper lake region, with increasing cloudiness on Thursday. Forecast till 8 a. m. Thursday: Illinois, Indiana and Missouri—cloudy, with a chance of rain; elsewhere, slightly warmer, except in northern Indiana; stationary temperature.

Local Forecast—For Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m. Thursday: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

7 a. m. 37° 11 p. m. 42°

MRS. GILMER RELEASED.

One of the Parties to a Murderous Compact Escapes Justice.

RICHMOND, Va., December 30.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Margaret Gilmer, indicted for attempting to poison her husband, was called yesterday at Abingdon. The prosecuting attorney was not ready to ask a postponement. The counsel for the defense insisted on the trial, and the court ruled that no valid reason had been shown for a further postponement, and the case was dismissed.

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"The hunts after Garza," said Mr. Ritton, "calls to mind a hunt I had after him myself in 1889, with this difference: That, after following Garza down the Mexican side of the river from Laredo to Matamoros, made my capture on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, at a point about twenty-five miles outside of Brownsville. Garza had been a sub-agent for a sewing machine company at Laredo, and in that capacity managed to get short in his accounts to the National Sewing Machine Company. He had the check to go to work for the agent of the company at Brownsville, where he again became short in his accounts about \$800. My duty as special agent was to find the money, and I was sent north to dispose of about forty-five head of horses, and I captured him in this manner: 'I saw his wagon in front of a little hut. Knowing that he was in the hut, and he did not know that I was coming, I went into the language of the West, the 'drop' on him. I fixed myself and went into the hut. Garza was sitting on the side of the bed entertaining a couple of young ladies. My jacket was on the bed, and I saw that he had hardly said two words to him before he jumped up from the bed and tried to pull his revolver, but mine was drawn first, so I asked Garza to get up and follow me. He did not over to the door, which he did. I made the best settlement I could for the company. They got about 50 cents on the dollar, but it was all Garza or his friends could raise."

MISSIONARY MESEROLE.

The Slayer of Theodore Larbig Appears in a New Role.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The announcement made yesterday on the stock exchange that David R. Meserole, who killed Theodore Larbig in Dorchester stock, had been a few months ago, had sold his seat in the board. The purchaser was Leopold Franke, and the price paid was said to have been \$20,000. Meserole was a member of the stock exchange for several years. He had not been active on the floor for some time before his encounter with Larbig. It was said on the exchange that Meserole had become converted to missionary work. He has decided to renounce stock speculation, in order to follow his new calling.

MORTIMER TOOK \$42,000.

An Attachment Against the Superintendent of a Bankrupt Concern.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Deputy Sheriff Finn has received an attachment for \$42,000 against Lewis F. Mortimer, of Chicago, obtained by Carter, Pinney & Kellogg in favor of Edward A. Filkins, a receiver of the National Savings, Building and Loan Association of North America, for wrongful conversion of personal property.

Mr. Mortimer was superintendent of the company, and from May 1, 1890, to August 1, 1891, he is accused of wrongfully abstracting \$42,000 belonging to the concern. The attachment was served on the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, where Mortimer is supposed to have some money or valuables.

THROUGH THE CONDENSER.

Oil at Pittsburg, to-day, 50.

"Auntie" Harrison, aged one hundred, burned to death in her cabin at Harrisburg, Pa.

The Chicago Times is to have a new building, twelve stories high and costing \$1,000,000.

George H. Nicely, a fireman, leaned from his engine cab at Altoona, Pa., and was killed by a mail crane.

Negroes fired on a posse at Bunkie, La., and killed one man. The posse returned the fire, and killed two of their assailants.

At Jacksonville, Ill., six persons died from la grippe yesterday. They were all elderly people and belonged to old and well-known families.

It has been discovered at Pittsburg that the Legislature amended the wrong law, and serious complications in the granting of liquor licenses will result.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brunelle, of Wild Rice, N. D., were found dead in bed yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated by escaping coal gas from the stove.

A meeting of prominent ex-Confederates at Memphis appointed a committee to petition the Legislature in favor of a pension of \$1,000 a year for Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Dr. W. W. Reener, superintendent of the Texas lunatic asylum, was shot and almost instantly killed, at Austin, by Henry Purcell, who had recently been discharged from the institution.

S. D. McEnery, Democratic nominee for Governor of Louisiana, has accepted. He favors submitting the lottery revenue question to the white voters of the State for acceptance or rejection.

The president of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Ellendale, N. D., which failed recently, has been arrested on a charge of receiving deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent.

The annual convention of the American Society of Naturalists, at Philadelphia, yesterday passed a resolution advocating further efforts for the introduction of the study of natural science in the public schools.

Mr. Y. Van den Berg has been appointed traffic manager of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Mr. Charles B. Compton, of Birmingham, Ala., and Mr. Van den Berg, of Nashville, are the only two men in the country who have been appointed traffic managers of the Louisville & Nashville system.

THE CHILIAN TROUBLE.

CONSIDERED AT LENGTH AT YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

No Indication, However, That War Is Intended—The Whole Matter to Be Laid Before Congress.

Other Capital News.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A Washington dispatch says: The fact was developed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting that the refugees at the American legation in Santiago are proving a great source of embarrassment to the administration. In the event of hostilities between the United States and Chile, it would, of course, be impossible for this government to afford them any further protection. International law furnishes no precedent for safe conduct being granted under such circumstances. In the event of war, Mr. Egan would be given his passport and permitted to leave the country in safety, but not so the refugees. Mr. Egan can not carry them with him, and it would be little less than barbarous to turn them loose upon the streets of Santiago. It seems, too, that the refugees, aside from the international phase of the question, are proving themselves a white elephant upon Mr. Egan's hands. They insist upon being entertained in the most hospitable fashion, and they seem to think that their right to the best which the legation affords is unquestioned. It is rather a grotesque feature that Mr. Egan, who neither drinks nor uses tobacco in any form, is compelled to spend liberally of his income in providing these luxuries for his fugitive guests. It is quite probable that the Government will reimburse him for the additional expenses incurred in this case only to be done through congressional enactment, and if Congress fails to appropriate the money, Mr. Egan must stand the loss.

From the discussion to-day it is evident that President Harrison is not at all determined to secure satisfaction from Chile. The question of arbitration was incidentally considered; but, as I have pointed out in these dispatches, it is now too late to take the initiative. Mr. Egan, as a Cabinet officer expressed it to-day, it will be impossible for us to deny it. I learn that President Harrison intends to wait for the matter before Congress meets next week, and is having copied all the correspondence bearing upon the present difficulty. Congress will meet on Tuesday, and it is probable that the full text of all the correspondence will be made public. The correspondence will be printed as an executive document, and referred to the foreign affairs committee of the two Houses. The purpose of this is to acquaint the public with the facts of the case, since the assault was first committed, and to prepare Congress for any future communications.

I am assured by a gentleman who has read the letter and the telegram that have passed between the State Department and Mr. Egan, the State Department and Minister Montt, and Mr. Egan and the Chilean foreign office that they will make what he characterizes as "a quiet" reading. He tells me that it will give the American people a better opinion of Mr. Egan than they have thus far formed from the public prints. It will show that he has exhibited a discretion beyond what was expected of him, and that he was plucky and courageous when his communications with the Chilean foreign office demanded such a course, and that he has proven himself a clever and astute diplomat.

As far as Minister Montt is concerned, there has been no trouble. He, too, has proven himself a discreet man, imbued with a spirit of calmness unusual in the people of his race. He has not shown more gratifying to the administration in view of the fact that thus far not a single expression of regret at the murder of the Baltimore sailors has reached us from Santiago. Secretary Montt has shown patience on the part of our Government. He is hopeful that an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulty may yet be reached.

How much longer President Harrison will defer making a peremptory demand on Chile can only be conjectured. It is evident from what members of his Cabinet say, that they are urging him to set with as much promptness as possible the condition of affairs in Chile will admit.

Rachel Sherman's Marriage.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—Rachel Ewing Sherman, daughter of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, to-day became the wife of Dr. Paul Thorndike, of Boston. The ceremony was performed at high noon at the residence of the bride's uncle, Senator Sherman, No. 1319 K street, opposite Franklin Park. Owing to the fact that the bride is still in deep mourning for her father, the wedding was very private, and the guests were limited to immediate relatives and friends of the two families, the friends including President and Mrs. Morton, and the members of the Cabinet. After the wedding breakfast the newly married couple left for their future home in Boston.

Thorndike is a young man, but is already very highly esteemed in the medical profession. He is a Unitarian in faith, and hence the only religious ceremony of the wedding was the reading of the marriage vows by the bride's uncle, Senator Sherman, who is a devout Catholic, so much so that the Holy Pontiff bestowed the Golden Rose upon the mother of the bride. The latter is of medium height, with a slight, graceful figure. Her husband has a very beautiful auburn, and her complexion inclined toward the pallid. She is an omnivorous reader, and takes after her lamented father in being a great theater-goer.

Alleged Activity in Harrison's Behalf.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—Secretary Elihu Root and political adviser of President this morning. With Elihu Root and Foster in his political family, Harrison has a strong team of political workers, and those who suppose he is going to sit quietly by and permit Blaine delegations to be set up all over the country are quite mistaken. There is much greater activity in the way of preparation for a strong Harrison support in the convention than is generally supposed, and it is now apparent that the campaign will be made by Harrison's friends, and not by the present moment, will be an aggressive one.

Judge Holman recently ill.

WASHINGTON, D. D., December 30.—Grip has laid firm hold on Judge Holman, the new chairman of the committee on appropriations. Mr. Holman has objected strenuously ever since the grim monster touched him on the shoulder, but his objections have been to no purpose. His friends are as anxious about him this morning as they were a week ago, when he was first taken. Judge Holman crept out of bed to attend the meeting of the House last Wednesday, but has not been out of his house since. His advanced age makes his case all the more serious.

Mr. Grace's Entry Story.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—A Valparaiso (Chile) cablegram says: Ex-Mayor Wm. R. Grace, of New York, reached here yesterday. He is a resident of Valparaiso, and is a member of the Chilean cabinet. He is a feeling of anger toward Chile, with the

exception of Secretary Blaine, who alone restrains it from violent measures.

Mr. Grace's representative here sent the dispatch to the Mowea at Santiago. A similar dispatch was received from London.

Notes From the Capital.

Secretary Blaine has concluded a treaty for reciprocal commerce between this country and the West Indies, which is expected to go into operation February 1.

The President will "receive" on New Year's day, beginning at 11 a. m., with the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps, and ending at 2 p. m., with the reception of citizens.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Morton will give a dinner to the President and the Cabinet on Monday, January 1. The dinner will be followed by a reception in honor of the President and Mrs. Harrison, invitations to which have been extended to the diplomatic corps, the Senate and the Supreme Court.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

SCHOOL INTERESTS.

Represented in a Score of Sectional Meetings.

The General Association Has the Largest Attendance in Its History.

The College Men Conclude Their Meetings, But All the Other Instructors Are in Session.

The Scientific People—Superintendents, Etc., Etc.

When each returning Christmas marks the cycle of another year the educational interests of this commonwealth gather for a short season in the Hoosier Capitol. Teachers come from the Ohio to the lake from the Miami to the Wabash, from district school and high school and college. The whole life and spirit of a State's education clusters in the central city. Whether it be the general association, the college men, the high school section, the village or the school officers there gathers around them the interest and the well-wishes of thousands. In a marked degree the meetings of this year furnish food for the reflection of thinking minds. The things that have been said and done to-day in the State House mark a year's educational progress of the State first in the Union for her schools.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Opening Address Last Night and Session To-day at the Capitol.

The General Association of State Teachers met at the House of Representatives last night. Owing to a death in his family, the retiring president, W. W. Parsons, was not present. The address of the incoming executive, Enoch A. Bryan, of Vincennes University, was given. The address dealt with the school and college attendance. He said that in 1890 there were less than two thousand students in the four regular classes in all the Indiana colleges. By the census of the same year the State's population was over two million. About 1-16 of 1 per cent. were in college. The following year was graduated in that year. Not quite a third of our 2,000,000 people were between the ages of six and twenty-one, and one-fourth of the population was enrolled in the common schools. Of this half-million children a pretty correct estimate shows that a little over 1 per cent. were in the high schools. In other words, 1 out of 400 people was in the high-school, 1 out of 2,000 people in the college, and 1 out of 8,000 was graduated from the college.

He concluded by saying that the few who are benefited by higher education exert great influence on communities. He thought that there is a place for more good colleges. The first paper of the morning was on the "Educational Value of Subjects," by Howard Sandison, of the State Normal School. In the absence of the author the paper was read by A. R. Chapman, also of the State Normal School. The subject was briefly stated as conferring individual possession upon the student. It was divided into two classes, one of which developed the mind into that condition which is its own reward and the other which develops the physical condition that is a means of revenue. General development should precede special education. The first point reached, which liberalizes the man, reinforces the specialization of the man. The general education of a child should be rather with the end in view of raising the level of mankind instead of fitting him for a particular life. The specialization should not begin until the mind and its native capacities have been developed and is capable of adapting itself to the second position. The body should not be developed for any special branch of labor or business until the body is developed, and the theory applies to the development of the mind. The mind should be developed until it knows itself, and the end to be accomplished. The paper was a comprehensive psychological treatise upon the influence of subjects in elementary and special education.

Principal Grant.

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THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

A Snake Story as an Incidental Diversion—Many Papers.

PEAKING OF snakes," said a tall, black-coated and faced man in the State House, "reminds me of a report that I must make before the Academy of Science. 'Gentlemen,' he continued, 'he wiped his glasses, with method born of long experience, 'It occurred at Deputy, Jefferson county. If you will believe me, I choose to call it a remarkable case of differentiation to meet the correlation of circumstances. The snake lay in high grass. I stepped upon it, and at the touch my hand felt a vertiginous snapp and the reptile lay in multitudinous segments. I had forethought to watch, and in fourteen minutes by the watch the creature couped up and moved off. I was interested, and from what I can learn from many schools it was a member of the 'joint snake.' Its aboriginal habitat, so to speak, is in Arizona and New Mexico. This specimen had evidently fallen from a cattle man at Bloomington, and the snake is struck the more pieces it lies into.'

The professor of biology looked about him as he finished. Fresh from a year's work in laboratory and field, he saw a work in the Indiana Academy of Science sitting to-day in the State Capitol. The winter's light that comes through the curtains flashed back again from a long array of eye-glasses and shining high forehead. From one side a specialized president and a specialized secretary look down upon a specialized half-circle of members. All about them are bundles of paper. There are lichen and manilla, white paper and green. Some are written in ink and some in pencil, and some, indeed, are done upon the typewriter. Ninety-eight pairs of eyes watch with anxious care, for they are the ninety-eight papers that will be presented before the academy adjourns and outgoing trains carry from the city the college men who preside in chemical laboratories, or dissect snakes and dig rocks, or press flowers and interview nature generally at first hand.

The gavel fell with a resounding whack at 10 o'clock. The ninety-eight pairs of eyes were turned to the speaker. The papers were put away by the ninety-eight pairs of hands. The semi-annual business meeting was begun. T. C. Van Nuy, the chemistry man at Bloomington, made the salutatory. His subject was "Some Suggestions to Teachers of Science or Mathematics in High Schools." He made the usual interchange of courtesies that has been going on all the week.

Mr. Van Nuy was followed by C. A. Waldo, of Greencastle. Mr. Waldo, being a mathematician, he naturally spoke on an abstract subject. He blackboarded and chalked something new was shown. You may have it in these words: Required the number of units that can be taken by a, thus when a minus x is the radix of multiplication and x is the radix of addition. Answer—n equals (a minus x) (x plus 1). It is evident, he said, that our ancestors adopted the decimal simply because they had ten digits on the two hands. Had they given thought to this question they would have found that the fingers of the hand could have been more effectively used than the ten digits in the two hands. With five as base the two hands

would be sufficient to tally thirty things, basis 2, 1025. Mr. Waldo talked of a better basis than ten for numbering. He was interesting.

J. L. Campbell, of Wabash College, presented a ten-minute paper on the water question of Chicago. The Kankakee river, he said, is one of Indiana's problems. It rises in St. Joseph county, 720 feet above sea-level. Swollen by the Yellow river it flows in a crooked course for 250 miles through Indiana soil. Its valley is not a vast natural swamp, as commonly thought, but a plateau. The country of the plateau ground makes a perfect filter. Contrary to general impression, the water is clear. Chicago, around the speaker, can find pure water in the Kankakee which she has sought in vain from the lakes.

The paper was opposed by Mr. Van Nuy, who held that such sluggish water as the Kankakee must, of necessity, be full of impure organic germs. Mr. Coulter, of Purdue, arose to say that he always sent to the Kankakee for lime and water impurities.

President Coulter, of the State University, spoke informally of "Biological Survey." He discussed the history of scientific researches as they are now conducted in the field. He held, with general consent, that it is not the place where any specimen has been found that scientists want, but the 200,000 specimens that everything object of nature involves.

Every species of animal or plant life should be a problem. Biology, he remarked, is behind the other sciences in the matter of collections. Spirited discussions went back and forth across the association.

L. M. Underwood read a quarter-hour paper on Florida ferns. His descriptions led his fellow-workers to State where they will average thirty lakes to the township. He presented an original chart of peninsular Florida and its marsh flowers. His paper gave unusual interest to the botanists.

Even for a casual man, the Academy of Science time has no mercy. The botanists and geologists and chemists have looked at their program and then at their watches. With all sorts of things to think of, from an occasional demand for Hoffman—sergeant and polygrapher, they fear to fall behind the procession. So it has been decided to begin a race against time. It will be run upon a double track. Beginning with the geological problem. Those who search the fields of botany, zoology and geology met apart from the professors who lecture on chemistry, physics and mathematics. The program includes nearly a hundred papers.

To-night, again, at 7:30, the association will gather in its general session. Even to laymen the program bids fair to be interesting. The half dozen topics follow:

President's Address—O. P. Hay.

"Photographing Natural Objects Without a Camera"—W. A. Kellerman.

"Musical Forces: Resources"—Stanley Coulter.

"Entomology in Mexico"—W. S. Batchelder.

"Notes on Indiana Birds"—A. M. Butler.

O. P. Hay, president of the association, has been professor of biology and geology in Butler University since 1879. He was

born in Jefferson county, Indiana. He was graduated at Eureka College, Illinois, in 1870, as A. B., and took the degree of A. M. in 1873. He taught at Eureka College three years and at Oskaloosa, Ia., two years. He spent the session of 1876-77 in Lawrence Scientific School of Yale College. From Indiana University he received the degree of Ph. D. He has contributed various papers on matters concerning zoology and geology to the "Proceedings of the United States National Museum," the American Naturalist, and the American Journal of Science. He has been connected with the geological surveys of Indiana and Arkansas, and contributed to the latter a report on the Mesozoic rocks of that State. He has also contributed to the latter a report on the batrachians and reptiles of the State, and is preparing a similar account of the same animals for the geological survey of Arkansas.

THE HISTORICAL SECTION.

Indiana Rich in Mound-Builders' Remains—A Rare Collection.

The section of the College Association devoted to history and economics met in the old State House yesterday afternoon. The first paper, "Conscience in History," was read by George L. Curtis, of DePauw. It was well written and clearly portrayed the influence that has been wielded by men who were true to their convictions of duty. The discussion which followed developed the points that historical facts are valuable only in their relations, and the reason that facts are sometimes interpreted differently by men is due to the surroundings of the different writers.

The next paper, "The Ancient History of America," was read by O. J. Craig, of Purdue University. It treated of the history of the life and times of the people of America before the discovery by the Spaniards, as it may be learned from the works of the Mound Builders, the people of Central America, Peru and Mexico, and the works and customs of the North American Indians.

The writer showed that from the remains found, the early history of man in the west was not essentially different from that of Europe; that traces are found, as in Europe, of the men of the River Drift, the Cave Dwellers and other prehistoric people. The paper also showed that the Indians, the so-called Mound Builders, the people of Mexico and the Cliff Dwellers of Arizona were alike in many respects.

Quite a collection of pottery collected in Arizona by Mr. McDonald, of Purdue University, was exhibited. This was the production of the cliff-dwellers and Pueblos. One vessel shown was many centuries old, and was made of a very hard material, molding the clay in a basket, the markings being very distinct. Another was also very old. It was unglazed either within or without. Ornamental cups and vases without exception were exhibited. Nothing in the collection is of recent origin, yet its similarity to that still produced in the same locality is at once apparent. The same vessels of the past are still being produced in the same manner. The process of development of the human mind has been much the same.

An interesting discussion followed, in which the writer expressed the opinion that the Indians as rich in the remains of the Mound Builders and Indians as Ohio and Illinois, and that an organized effort ought to be made to preserve what can be found. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President—W. W. Parsons, of Vincennes; Secretary—O. J. Craig, of Purdue; Treasurer—J. W. Kemp, of State Normal. The section adjourned to meet in May.

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Builders and Indians as Ohio and Illinois, and that an organized effort ought to be made to preserve what can be found. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President—W. W. Parsons, of Vincennes; Secretary—O. J. Craig, of Purdue; Treasurer—J. W. Kemp, of State Normal. The section adjourned to meet in May.

SOME CRITICAL STUDIES.

The Philological Association Has a Profitable Session.

The Indiana Philological Association held its semi-annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the State Capitol. Many instructors in modern languages were unable to be present on account of the meeting of the "Modern Language Association" at Washington, D. C. The attendance was, however, gratifying. The first paper on the program, "

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
By JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.,
The News Building, No. 20 W. Washington St.
Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.,
as second-class matter.

Special want advertisements or "liners," 1 cent a word for each insertion (must be handed in by 1 o'clock for same day's insertion); nothing less than ten words counted. Display advertisements vary in price, according to time and position. No advertisement inserted as editorial matter.

Correspondence containing news of interest and importance is desired from all parts of the State, and will be paid for if used.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed. Persons sending articles should keep copies. Contributions or which compensation is expected must be marked with the price.

Persons desiring THE NEWS served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through telephone No. 161. These delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Served by carriers in Indianapolis and surrounding towns at 10 cents a week; single copies 2 cents.

By mail, postage prepaid, 10 cents per week or 60 per year, payable in advance.

Postage on single copies of THE NEWS, in advance, 1 cent.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper notes the time when the subscription expires.

Specimen numbers sent free on application. Remittances, first checks or drafts, orders should be made payable to the order of JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Editorial Rooms—672; Business Office—161.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1891.

THE NEWS'S REVIEW OF 1891.

The record of the business and improvements of Indianapolis during the past year, which was printed yesterday, is one showing such a satisfactory condition that it ought to be scattered widely. No better method of advertising this city can be had than by sending copies of that paper over the country. If every merchant, manufacturer, real estate dealer and business man generally, will send a copy to each of his correspondents, the result is likely to be a great gain for the city in the knowledge it will give of her condition and prospects. Extra copies can be procured at the counting-room ready for mailing.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW STORY.

"The American Claimant," Mark Twain's new novel secured for serial publication in THE Indianapolis News, will begin Saturday, January 2, and continue twelve weeks. In this novel by the great American humorist, Col. Mulberry Sellers will reappear as the chief character in an original and delightful romance. Moreover, the story is replete with wisdom and suggestion. In regard to the origin of the plot the author furnishes this interesting statement:

"My mother is descended from the younger of two English brothers named Lambton, who settled in this country a few generations ago. The tradition goes that the elder of the two eventually fell heir to a certain estate in England (now an earldom) and died right away. This has always been the way with our family. They always die when they could make anything by not doing it. The two Lambtons left plenty of Lambtons behind them; and when at last, about fifty years ago, the English baronetcy was created, an earldom, the great tribe of American Lambtons began to bestir themselves—that is, those descended from the elder branch. Ever since that day one or another of these has been fretting his life uselessly away with schemes to retake his 'rights.' The present 'rightful heir' is the American one—me—to write me occasionally, and try to interest me in his projected raids upon the title and estates by offering me a share in the latter spoil; but I have always managed to resist his temptations."

Then the author proceeds to tell how it occurred to him, one day last summer, that if he could only live long enough, or until the other heirs were dead, he would be the rightful Earl of Durham.

"The American Claimant" is full of humor from start to finish; but more than this, it has a strong dramatic side, and it carries a plot that catches the interest from the first.

The working out of the various complications is done with great ingenuity. The Indianapolis News is glad to be able to offer this great attraction to its readers. The new year will hardly bring forth anything better in the field of fiction and humor.

England's Favorite Son.

The eighty-second birthday of Gladstone awakens a feeling of regret that the number is so large. While apparently this remarkable man is still in full possession of his mental vigor and well endowed with physical strength, yet we know that nature has her limitations and they are not far removed from four score years. Mr. Gladstone has been of inestimable value to England, and she never needed his services more than now; indeed the world is never ready to spare so able a man, but it is inevitable that he soon must pass away. We say now, as in all such cases, that his place can never be supplied, and yet great men die with every decade whose labors have been so valuable that it seems as if, with their departure, the work with which they have been identified must surely come to a pause. But it does not; it goes right on, just as the earth continues to move in its appointed orbit, though rocked by storms and rent by earthquakes. So long as a distinguished leader, like Mr. Gladstone, lives, he dwells those about him and gives no opportunity for their abilities to manifest themselves. But when he retires from the field of action, the way is opened for the development of other characters and a new leader is raised up to take the place of the old.

New York's Legislative Democracy.

The New York Court of Appeals in considering the senatorial elections brought before it, has decided in favor of the Democrats in two cases, in favor of the Republicans in one, and in the fourth that there was no election. The effect of this is to make the Senate Democratic, they having sixteen votes and the Lieutenant-Governor to the Republicans' fifteen, with one vacancy. The court is composed of five Democrats and two Republicans, but the decisions seem to have been unanimous, as no assertion of divided opinion is made. They affected new questions of the law which have never been adjudicated, and there seems to be no cause whatever to impeach the integrity of the court and charge it with partisanship, as has been done already by Republican papers.

The result is likely to be a reappointment of the State as required by the constitution, and the destruction of the gerrymander under which the Republicans have kept control of the Legislature for years. They have held on to power when

it was secured by the disfranchisement of a vast number of voters, and nowhere has there been a more flagrant case of the gerrymander which President Harrison attacked so forcibly in his message. We hope now to see the Democrats refuse to follow this example and make a fair apportionment. They could do so easily, and no set could do more for decent politics. Republicans in self interest ought to try to bring this about, yet a threat is made by a prominent member of the party (Mr. Bliss) that if the Democrats try to organize the Senate, which they most surely should do, the Republicans will break a quorum by absenting themselves. We do not believe they will do anything so wrong and unfair, but the making of such threats is not calculated to create cordial feeling or bring about united effort for any object.

This settlement will also end any talk about declaring Governor Hill's seat in the Senate vacant.

The Best Book of the Year.

Seven well-known people contribute to a symposium in the January North American which undertakes to discover the best book of the year. Of course, such a plan has no real value in defining the literary products of a single year, may have no lasting value, and furthermore, not more than two of these persons are critics. The full list is made up of Sir Edwin Arnold, Gail Hamilton, Agnes Repplier, Amelia E. Barr, Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs, Julien Gordon and Dr. W. A. Hammond. Miss Repplier has demonstrated her fitness for critical work in one or two books of literary studies, and Dr. Briggs is a man with a broad and scholarly mind, and with all the qualities for sane and just criticism. The other names do not carry weight when attached to any estimate of literature. Sir Edwin is a poet, and one who, unlike Lowell, or Matthew Arnold, has not the critical faculties combined with those of the imagination. As his choice of the year's best book he takes Zola's "Bete Humaine." He confesses that it is a book which he read on the steamer coming across the Atlantic, and that he drew it overboard after concluding it. A best book ought, some way, to be a universal book, and that is what "La Bete Humaine" is not.

Gail Hamilton has a hobby to ride and regards the history of the Maybrick case, by a London lawyer, as the greatest achievement in letters of the year. Miss Hamilton amuses herself by giving to the woman of the Maybrick case the classic title of Iphigenia. Being a faddist, her word in literature is not important. Miss Repplier runs off into praise of a late book by Oscar Wilde, which, from her own account of it, must be an aggravated expression of idiosyncrasy. Dr. Briggs regards Canon Cheyne's Bampton lectures (at Oxford) on "The Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter, in the Light of Old Testament Criticism and the History of Religion," as the most important theological work of the year. Dr. Briggs knows this field, and his words on the book have the interest that attaches to the utterance of a recognized expert. Mrs. Barr cites the "Life and Letters of Rev. Adam Sedgwick" and "God in His World" as her choice, but she does not take the trouble to explain wherein they are notable examples of literature. Julien Gordon suggests as a candidate for highest honors Herbert Spencer's "Justice," the newly-issued part of his "Principles of Ethics." Dr. Hammond's candidate is "The Century" dictionary, which is hardly a book within the scope of the inquiry.

Thus it is plain that with the exception of Dr. Briggs, who limited his field of exploit to theological works, none of these writers was competent to judge of the year's literature. Miss Repplier would have done better to confine herself to the United States. As it is, none of this brilliant galaxy has found it possible to give praise to any American book, for Dr. Hammond's choice does not count. Taking them all in all, this series of opinions is not creditable to the writers and it serves no purpose whatever.

The Fate of a Tariff Tyro.

The Journal's attempted defense of its mis-statements is like the explanation of the lawyer whose client was confined in jail. "They can't put you in jail for that," said he. "But they have," said the client. So the Journal squirms through figures, adding duty to price and dividing with much rhetoric to show that the price of tin "would have been," etc.

We quoted the market reports against its statement that tin was lower now than when the McKinley bill was passed. The figures disprove it. We quoted from the utterance of the secretary of the Tinplate Consumers' Association, which uses more than three-fifths of all the tin-plate consumed in the country, who says: "The McKinley bill has raised the price of ordinary fruit and beef cans 3 cents apiece, all of which comes out of the pockets of the consumers of canned goods, who are laboring people, largely." To this the Journal replies by guessing at the weight of a tin-can and declaring that it must weigh two and a half pounds in order to be increased 3 cents under the tariff. That is like the lawyer again: "They can't put you in jail for that," "but they have." The Journal can demonstrate that the cans can't possibly be increased that much in price, but Secretary Gann of the association which handles nearly all the cans in the country, says they have. We quoted, also, from the association aforesaid this official declaration:

"It is a matter of business that since the McKinley bill was passed we have had to pay over ten million dollars more for the tin-plates we use in our factories and workshops, and that the present duty will add every year over fifteen million dollars to the cost of our raw material. It is a matter of business and not of politics that up to the present moment not one sheet of coke-tila, which constitutes over half our entire requirement, has yet been put on the market by the American manufacturers, and that the present output of all kinds does not constitute 1 per cent. of the entire consumption of tin-plate in America."

To this the Journal says that a Chicago firm said it shipped a car load of tin last October at a certain price, ("car load" "last October") and here is a little bit of further information: The lowest price of tin on record was in September, 1888, when it was \$4.15 in New York. On December 16, (two weeks ago) it was \$5.50 in New York. We are really very sorry for the Journal. It can argue like the lawyer that it "can't be put in jail for that," but like the lawyer's client it "is in jail."

Again said the Journal:

"We did promise that the then existing high rate of wages, at least 75 per cent. higher

in all the industries than in England, would be maintained under protection, and that it could not be done under a policy which put the American wage-earner on the same plane as the wage-earner of Europe. The prediction has been fulfilled."

We quoted half a column of reductions for illustration in two industries, and could have added as many more from others, to which this feeble pipe:

Because there are reports that wages have not been maintained in thirty or forty establishments, it [The News] asks its readers to assume that there has been a general decline in thousands of enterprises.

The News asked nothing. The Journal asserted that the McKinley bill had maintained the rate of wages. We cited a few cases to show that it had not. We have proved that the Journal has mis-stated.

Again the Journal said:

"The News says that both the President and Major McKinley 'proclaimed' their desire to 'eradicate' something of the kind."

We quoted from the President as follows:

"I can not find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper costs which seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat."

We quoted from Mr. McKinley as follows:

"Cheap and nasty go together. This whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty, for cheap merchandise means cheap men, and cheap men mean a cheap country, and that is not the kind our fathers builded."

That is what it does generally when confronted with its statements, or else takes refuge in saying that it "doesn't believe," etc.

As to wool, says the Journal:

"The News does not tell its readers that American wool is cheaper now than it was when the McKinley law was passed, because the world's price of wool is 20 per cent. lower than a year ago."

Let us see: The Journal said that the McKinley tariff has maintained the rate of wages. We showed by facts that it had not. It said tin-plate is cheaper because of the McKinley tariff. We showed that it was not. But on its own argument, why has wool become cheaper under the McKinley tariff? Because, says the Journal, the world's price of wool is lower. That is the free-traders' argument. They say that new inventions and increased supply have reduced prices. But the protectionists say it is the tariff, yet the Journal gives its whole case away in its statement as to wool, and thus it flounders like all protectionists, maintaining that the tariff keeps wages up and at the same time reduces the prices of labor's products; and then, faced with a case where wool declines, it says it is so (in spite of the tariff) because the world's price has declined! Is there a single assumption of the protectionists that they do not have to eat? Is there anything that they set out to show that the tariff does that they do not have to turn around and show that it does the opposite?

As to shoddy, the Journal says:

"The manufacturers of Great Britain, with a population of 38,000,000, used 9,682,441 pounds of shoddy, while the American manufacturers used but 85,238 pounds the same year, with a population of 62,250,000."

And how much of the British-made shoddy did we use in clothing besides the amount we made for ourselves? In ten months, ending with October, we imported \$1,600,000 worth of ready-made clothing—\$100,000 worth more than during the same time the previous year. We imported a million pounds of cloths, valued at nearly a million dollars; nearly 62,000,000 pounds of women's and children's dress goods, valued at nearly \$14,000,000, and of knickerbockers, shawls, etc., nearly \$4,000,000 worth. Pray how much of all this was Great Britain's shoddy? As to our importations of shoddy, pure and simple, these have increased in the nine years from 1880 to 1889 over eight hundred per cent. Besides this enormous increase in the use of shoddy, cotton has come into use, to a vast degree, to take the place of wool, the following being specimens: A Philadelphia factory, in one piece, 28 per cent. wool in the face of the cloth, front and back, 72 per cent. cotton and shoddy; a Rhode Island mill, in one piece that sells at \$1.62 1/2 to \$1.87, the basis is cotton cloth 71 per cent. and 69 per cent. leaving respectively 29 and 31 per cent. wool. These are but specimens of a vast list. If the Journal keeps on it will be able to cause a vast amount of beautiful demonstration for tariff reformers.

An Eastern manufacturing firm has offered \$5,000 to the World's Fair Commission, to be awarded to the writer of the best opening ode, the contest to be free to the world. The commission should not accept this offer until some other party donates \$5,000 to be paid to the person or persons who have to examine the poems.

Reciprocity treaties have been concluded, it is reported, between the United States and the West India Islands, and also British Guiana in South America. Straws show the wind blows, and the reciprocity straws indicate coming free trade winds.

A new political organization was formed in Michigan yesterday, and christened the People's Party. So many parties of this name are springing up that it seems as if they will have to adopt some kind of a distinguishing tag.

A bill will be introduced into Congress for a series of canals to connect the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean at a cost of from thirty to fifty million dollars. Chairman Hoeman will have to untether the watch dog.

No convention of all the many which meet in our "convention city" is of greater importance than that of the teachers of our public schools, as they influence not only the present but the coming generation.

Secretary Noble addressed the National Forestry Association yesterday and promised the co-operation of the Government in the effort to preserve the American forests.

FIVE HUNDRED more births than deaths in the city during the past year show that Indianapolis is doing its part in keeping up the natural rate of increase in population.

It is said that Lord Randolph Churchill wants to be the British minister to Russia. America would be represented by his wife.

The Penman's Association, in session at Louisville, is not a convention of poetasters, as its name might imply.

Percy Campbell, who was so badly kicked yesterday by Joe Magill, is evidently no relation of the Cardiff giant.

The present series of Alabama lynchings will continue as long as the Sims family holds out.

The late William L. Scott left \$15,000,000 to his family and not a dollar for philanthropic purposes.

It is now in order to get those resolutions in good shape for New Year's.

One more day and then farewell, 1891.

The Passing Year.

Are you rich in the years of bright gold
Yet untold?
Do they gleefully go
By white wings that are fair,
Or a weary
Of woe to use them well? You shall know
How the years are passing, shorter, with good
Can increase.
And a life at the end be transfigured with peace.

Does the thought that so few years remain
In the narrow, white wings that are fair,
Or a weary
Of woe to use them well? You shall know
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A PYTHON'S STRENGTH.

It Wraps Its Tail About a Tree and Effectually Stops an Ox.

(Tooth's Companion.)

When the narrator of the above eighteen years old man was supercargo on board a brig which made annual voyages into the East Indian waters after sandalwood. The vessel was lying in a bay on the coast of an island to the north of Timor; and the logs, or sections of the precious wood, were drawn down to the beach from a table-land two or three miles in the interior by a Dutch proprietor, who had in his service six natives and as many bullocks.

These animals were driven tandem—single file—

MEMORIES OF MR. PLUMB.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE WELL-KNOWN KANSAN.

The Latch-string was Always Out—Familiar Mental Faculties—Doing Three Things at Once—Story of the War-Concealed Traits.

[Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] Senator Plumb was the most accessible man in public life. You rang the bell at the house on Thirteenth street and asked: "Is the Senator in?"

The formula of reply was the same every time. The maid who answered the bell glanced at the door of the Senator's parlor. If the key was in the lock, she nodded. If the key was not in sight, she looked behind the door to see if it was hanging on the accustomed nail. If it was there, she knew the Senator was not in and shook her head. If she nodded, you stepped to the Senator's door and knocked. A genuine Western "Come in" followed. The Senator would then admit you to his study, and Senator Plumb's presence. Nobody ever sent in a card a second time. If the Senator was "in" he was in to everybody. If he was "out" he was out in fact. For business or begging, for social call or curiosity, the latch-string hung on the outside.

When you stepped within you faced the rear elevation of a desk. This desk stood in the center of the room. Above it a rack of pigeon-holes rose half way to the chandelier. On top of the pigeon-holes were papers. Somebody was behind the desk and the pigeon-holes. As the door closed behind you the Senator raised his head just high enough to see over the top of the rack, greeted you by name, said "Sit down," and then dropped his face to the pile of letters again. The picture of that face over the top of the desk will come back to many who had the common experience of those who called at Senator Plumb's room. The Senator had a way of dropping the lower jaw as he threw his head back, and there was a look of inquiring expectancy on his face.

Around the edges of the room were plain upholstered chairs and sofas. They were always more or less occupied. Somebody was over the desk to see the Senator. From one to half a dozen people had business with him. A revolving book-case in a corner was packed full of volumes. There were letter files on the mantel-piece, newspapers on the floor, and a large print of Gladstone on the wall.

The Senator's methods of work rendered this accessibility possible. He could not have made himself so utterly free to all callers if he had been in the habit of doing one thing at a time. Often and often he sat dictating letters to his stenographer, glancing over newspapers and transacting business with visitors like a flash. The tissue of the cells of the brain gave way under that kind of mental strain. There was no ordinary stenographer who could keep up with him, so he would dictate three or four letters at a time, and then in conversation for ten or fifteen seconds to his visitor and at the same time keep on opening and scanning newspapers. And here was the remarkable thing. In the midst of this, in the gaps between dictation, he carried the thread of what he wanted to say in the letter. He carried the thread of conversation at the same time. Perhaps the latest remark of the visitor was what he wanted to say in the letter. He resumed dictation. The trained ear and busy mind caught it. When the dictation stopped the Senator went right on with the conversation. He did not repeat to his stenographer. He did not ask his visitor what he had just said. And the opening and reading of newspapers continued. The mind had triple capacity, seemingly.

His memory was like a flash. He could be called incredible. Those who knew the Senator often remarked upon this peculiar facility or activity of mind. It was this which enabled him to carry so long as much work as six men could have done and preserve their lives, to quote the words of Senator Mendenhall. Of Napoleon the historians say he could read with one eye and write with the other. That is, he could carry two trains of thought in his mind at the same time. This extraordinary faculty Senator Plumb possessed. Often he arose to address the Senate and as he did so would pick up from the desk in front of him paper after paper. The casual observer thought these were notes of what the Senator wanted to say. They were not. They were the letters of the morning's mail which he had gathered up and brought into the Senate chamber with him. He was actually addressing the Senate and at the same time going through his correspondence.

He took a thousand periodicals, and he bought more books than any other member of the Senate. Most of the periodicals were weekly papers. He carried a stack of books he had explained not long ago. One of the largest book-dealing houses in New York sent him monthly, or oftener, a descriptive list of new books. He carried a stack of the former report. On this list the Senator checked all that aroused his interest. The list was returned to the dealer and the box of books came. It was seldom that the Senator's room did not contain one of these monthly or fortnightly consignments of the latest volumes. He went through the books in the same steam-engine-like way he did everything.

Senator Plumb answered over thirty thousand letters a year. Senator Mendenhall says: "A jury would probably find that Senator Plumb was killed by his correspondence." While Congress was in session Mr. Plumb's letter mail never dropped below one hundred a day, and often reached two hundred a day. And all letters were answered. There are public men who have lithographed forms to meet ordinary demands of correspondents. They receive a letter and reply with one of these forms telling the correspondent his "request will receive due attention." This was not the kind of treatment Senator Plumb gave. He was intensely and honestly practical. When anybody wrote asking him to do something he tried to do it if it was in the range of probable accomplishment. The Senator had letters from pension applicants, letters from homesteaders, letters from farmers who wanted seeds, from people who had suffered from Indian raids, letters from those who wanted appointments. Besides all of these classes whom he tried to serve he was in correspondence with people all over the country who wanted to exchange ideas. To this latter kind of correspondence he gave a great deal of time, for it was the principle with him to keep track of public sentiment. That was one reason why he received and read every Republican paper in the State of Kansas. He could go through these newspapers with the practiced hand and eye of an old newspaper man, but he saw all that he wanted to see in every one of them. These newspapers were not taken at his committee-room, to be run over by a private secretary every year. They were taken to his study, and he read them with evident interest.

When the Senator said one day to some Eastern Republicans when they sought to influence him during the tariff and silver struggle in the last Congress. He made it his business to be in line with the sentiment of his State. He had that purpose in mind when he said this wholesale reading of his State papers was the best political investment he ever made. Kansas is a State where sentiment changes quickly. The tariffed atmosphere sweeping down from the Rocky Mountains inspired intellectual activity. Senator Plumb might be away for the best part of a year, but this constant contact with Kansas sentiment through the newspapers kept him in touch with the people. He grew ever more of a Kansas man every year. Quay used to say, with evident ad-

miration: "He is the best politician of us all. He has got the local political conditions of his State at his fingers' ends all of the time."

Does anyone ask for more definiteness about the Senator Plumb was carrying for his constituents? There are pending today in the Senate Office over 8,000 claims for Kansas in various stages of progress—all filed and pushed by Senator Plumb. "Let me see; there was something I wanted to talk to you about," he said one morning as he came out of the Senate restaurant. It was less than a week before he died. As he walked slowly toward the Senate barber shop he said: "We have got to do something about pension business. It is going too far. I think you could get up an interesting letter on the subject. I can furnish you with a lot of material." An indefinite engagement was made for the near future, but death came before it was fulfilled.

A man lay in a dazed condition in a lead-lined boarding-house. It was during the rush for fortune, when that city was only a name. A couple of hours later he caught in a victim and carried them over the divide like a whiff. This man's condition was that critical stage when a few hours' continuance at the eleven hundred and thirty-five degree Fahrenheit and death. Plumb, who was fortune-seeking in the camp, heard of the sick man. Twenty-five years before, the two had been friends and business associates in Kansas. Two years later, Plumb had differed and quarreled. They had not spoken to each other to all that interim, though their paths had crossed and recrossed. Perhaps hard words had been spoken to mutual friends. The next morning came Plumb, without a word of previous intimation to pave the way. "You must get out of this," he said, after looking at a couple of hours later. The sick man, wrapped in blankets, was lifted down stairs and into a four-horse ambulance, which was worth money in those days. Over and over the mountain went the ambulance. Then the terminus of the railroad. The sick man was lifted into a special car. Plumb was still at his side. He did not leave him till he saw him in a hotel in Denver and in the hands of people who would use him through. Then, with a "You'll be all right now," he was off. The two did not meet again for years. But the story explains why on Sunday night Richard J. Hinton walked the streets of Washington weeping like a child. The news of Senator Plumb's death had just reached him.

Reminiscences? There was no end to them with Senator Plumb. They were not all humorous. Senator Plumb's life there was no pathos in Senator Plumb's nature. Perhaps he never thought to ask his colleagues if he "ever killed a man in the day." A newspaper man put that question one day. To the Senator and George B. Peck, who was sitting by, Senator Plumb told a story which neither of them would forget. Plumb was out with a scouting party of his men in western Missouri, looking for bushwhackers. It was at a time when the border struggle was as merciless as Indian warfare. The bushwhackers were looking for the scouting party. Late in the day Plumb and his men went into camp in a ravine full of brush. They were well concealed. They had been there resting for some time, when suddenly the bushwhackers, for whom they were looking, came into view on a hill overlooking them. In gun-shot range. The Kansans kept very quiet, and the unsuspecting bushwhackers proceeded to make themselves comfortable in camp. In numbers they were about equal. Plumb, in whispers, instructed his men to pick his bushwhacker, and wait for the command. There was one left when the scouting party had been told to cover the bushwhackers. Plumb took his gun and leveled it upon that man. To his hearers he described the terrible sensations that went through his mind as he lay there with his rifle upon the unsuspecting enemy. The bushwhacker who had fallen to Plumb's back to a tree, drew from his pocket a letter and began to read it. He sat with his face toward Plumb. He read the letter like a man, and he was not killed. The situation was kill, or be killed. Perhaps the wait was only a very few moments, but it took the Senator much longer to describe the conflicting emotions which he passed through. At length all was ready. Plumb gave the command, in a whisper, to fire. The volley rang out. The bushwhacker Plumb had aimed at fell forward, dead. Plumb's hands still clutched the letter. The scene was described by the Senator with awful vividness. Mr. Plumb may not have been a sentimentalist, but every minute detail of fact and every swift operation of his mind were subordinated to that shooting of the bushwhacker remained with him all of his life.

The world knows the story of how the marks of the small-pox came upon the Senator's face. He went when no one else would, to the rescue of a poor homesteader who was dying in his claim shanty on the Kansas prairie thirty-five years ago. But the world does not know that this Senator who was never pardoned charity spent every year in never-pardoned charity toward the people with whom the Senator lived part of his life. He went to the rescue of a poor homesteader who was dying in his claim shanty on the Kansas prairie thirty-five years ago. But the world does not know that this Senator who was never pardoned charity spent every year in never-pardoned charity toward the people with whom the Senator lived part of his life.

There was another discovery which brought the Senator's name into the news. It was the discovery of the removal of the remains, from a collection of holiday presents. The Senator had planned to have his boy come down from school in Pennsylvania to the holidays with him, and he had found time in the midst of his public engagements to lay in a stock of surprises. Can a man who loved all children, as Senator Plumb did, be said to have no "pathos," no "sentiment," no "feeling" in a word? He did not work which came to him from the pure enjoyment it gave him to be helpful to others, and without selfishness of motive. It was particularly a pleasure to him to see young men get along well. And he despised thoughtfully anything which savored of cynicism. If there was one thing more than another which aroused the Senator's combativeness it was when anybody who had soured on the world began to talk in a fault-finding, scornful, contemptuous way. He would let out on such a visitor with a vigor which was interesting to hear.

The gentleness and tenderness toward the invalid wife were beautiful. The Senator was of powerful mold. He had biceps like a blacksmith's. Sometimes when he went out in a hurry he slammed the door so that it could be heard from basement to attic. But in the presence of the frail wife and mother, his great strong man was another character. His voice took on a tone unusual to those who only knew him in public life. His manner was subdued and his manner indecisively delicate. His mental strength was known of all men. The goodness of his character was not worn upon his sleeve.

Progress in Surgery. The wonderful progress made in surgery is shown from the fact that only 9 per cent. of all operations in amputation are fatal.

Cost of Boston Schooling. The average cost per pupil in the Boston public schools during the past twelve months has been \$24.55.

The Closing Year. When chimneys no more smoke hold, For that the swallows all are gone; When winds be wailing, blowing cold, From sailing ships and the wet sand; When birds where the rose was bold, On blackened twigs show berries red, Then oh, my love, and boy, my love, The closing of the year!

When guile die down, and lanes grow still, And the old weather comes once more; When afflicting storms begin to thrill, And winter's blasts begin to blow, And wistful thoughts beat at the door, When for some sweet space on the hill, White as long snows, the thorn-blossoms blow, Then oh, my love, and boy, my love, The year is at the close.

—By Lizzie Woodworth Reese.

MORE OF THE TEACHERS.

The Village and High School Sections are Also in Session.

Lowest in the great system of the State's education, but by no means least, are the village and country teachers. They met last night, and again this afternoon they are in session. The program last night was short. M. P. Goodykoot, of the Teachers' Influence, held that good example is the best thing for children. He emphasized primary training. A teacher's aim should be to do good.

David Wells, speaking of "Literature in the Common Schools," congratulated the schools on the progress that they have made in literature, and urged further advance. "Libraries in Our Schools," by F. McBrien, pointed out the importance of school libraries. We are known, it is said, by the books that we read.

The papers to be read were all followed by discussion. The topics were: "Literature Sleeps, But Never Dies," Seymour Hildie; "Written in the Sand," C. J. Denison; "School Discipline," Alice Harper.

The high school section of the association met in room 133 at the state house at 1:30 o'clock. There were about sixty present and five papers were read. The first was by Philmer Day, principal of the Vincennes high schools, upon "The Relation of Principal to Subordinates in High Schools." He was followed by H. W. Mowbray, of Princeton, who spoke of "Civics in High Schools." Miss Emily Peakes, of Terre Haute, discussed "Reading and Literature," and P. V. Voris, of Hagerstown, "How Shall the High School Prepare Pupils to Reason Rationally Concerning the Life?" The concluding paper was read by M. E. Crevel, teacher of physics in the Indianapolis High School, and was upon "Teaching of Physics by Experiment in the High School." The section will elect officers and then adjourn.

A Lesson in Financiering. The teachers played a coup d'etat upon the railroads this morning. It is claimed that the school officers' section, composed of the township trustees of the State, could not secure reduced rates and consequently could not enjoy the privilege of the State Teachers' Association. At the county superintendents' meeting this morning a resolution was adopted asking the State Teachers' Association to take the township trustees in as honorary members. T. A. Mott was delegated to carry the request to the general association at its meeting, and the request was readily granted, and the trustees became honorary members. They all about five hundred only—got their certificates franked by Secretary D. E. Hunter, of the Teachers' Association, and will get home for one-third the cost of one fare.

IN PRISON BEFORE SENTENCE.

Episode in the Criminal Court—McGee's Experience.

A few days before Christmas James McGee was convicted in the Criminal Court of stealing five bushels of oats. On the day before Christmas Sheriff Langenberg said he would like to take a prisoner to the penitentiary, as he had a little spare time, and asked if he couldn't take McGee. McGee was sentenced by the Court, but the Court was out of town, and the other court officers, thinking McGee was ready to go, made out the usual commitment papers and he was taken to jail. McGee, who had fallen to Plumb's back to a tree, drew from his pocket a letter and began to read it. He sat with his face toward Plumb. He read the letter like a man, and he was not killed. The situation was kill, or be killed. Perhaps the wait was only a very few moments, but it took the Senator much longer to describe the conflicting emotions which he passed through. At length all was ready. Plumb gave the command, in a whisper, to fire. The volley rang out. The bushwhacker Plumb had aimed at fell forward, dead. Plumb's hands still clutched the letter. The scene was described by the Senator with awful vividness. Mr. Plumb may not have been a sentimentalist, but every minute detail of fact and every swift operation of his mind were subordinated to that shooting of the bushwhacker remained with him all of his life.

GOVERNOR MARRIES ELOPERS.

Sensational Discovery of What Occurred in the "Gov.'s" Parlors.

It leaked out over at the State House today that on the day before Christmas—a week ago to-morrow—Governor Chase married an eloping couple in the parlors of his office. The groom was James H. O'Dell, and the bride Miss Nancy D. Warrick, both of Parke county. Both are school teachers. They made up their minds to get married, and as there was some opposition to the step, they decided to run to Indiana and get married there. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the bride's brother and Private Secretary Roberts. When the words were spoken the Governor extended congratulations and Mr. Roberts kissed the bride. Not even the clerks around the Governor's office knew anything of the marriage until today. This afternoon when a News reporter asked Private Secretary Roberts if it was really true that he had kissed the bride, he replied: "I did. That is a part of my duties now."

After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell returned to Parke county and made known the fact of their marriage, but they didn't say anything about the Governor tying the knot.

WANT TARIFF MADE ISSUE. Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tariff Reform League.

The executive committee of the Indiana Tariff Reform League is meeting at the Grand Hotel this afternoon. The committee is composed of Joseph F. Gent, president; Thomas J. Hudson, secretary; Wm. C. Ball, Terre Haute; Wm. O. Foley, Greensburg; Judge Edgar A. Brown, Indianapolis; C. E. Morris, Indianapolis; Isaac R. Strouse, Rockville; John W. Sage, Rockville; Philip Zoehrer, Tell City; William A. Cullip, Vincennes; Arthur W. Brady, Muncie; Henry Hawley, Anderson; Emmet F. Marshall, South Bend; A. N. Higgins, Waynetown; Samuel M. Ralston, Lebanon, and Oscar V. Nay, Franklin.

The committee believe the tariff issue should be kept before the people in Indiana, and this meeting is for the purpose of devising ways and means by which the tariff question may be kept a live issue. A sub-committee will probably be appointed to attend the district convention next month and urge the passage of the proper kind of tariff resolutions.

Railway Mail Clerks. G. B. Laird, a railway mail clerk on the Pittsburgh & St. Louis route, has resigned. He lives at DuPont, Ind.

W. K. Penhall, of Columbus, O., has been appointed to the railway mail service and will be put on the new train route to run between Columbus and Indianapolis.

Clothing Store's Assignment. Selmer Gottschalkson, clothing dealer, at No. 93 Massachusetts avenue, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

His stock of goods is worth about \$1,500, but his wife has a chattel mortgage for \$750 on it.

Influenza Raids Fort County. Special to The Indianapolis News.

VALPARAISO, December 30.—The prevailing clear and dry weather has failed to check the ravages of influenza. Four deaths are reported this morning at South Bend, Mich. Michigan City the country behind the prison walls have succumbed to the ailment. Several cases are reported from Lake county, where the disease has proved fatal in nearly every instance.

An Arrested Man's Story of Gambling. Edward James, a Henry county youth, was arrested at the Union station this morning by constable Frank Glass on two capias, issued by Justice Smock for Green & Ferguson, of Knightstown. Not being able to give bond, he was sent to jail. He told the officer that yesterday and last night he lost \$235 playing poker at Tope How's.

An Attack of Vertigo. This afternoon at 3 o'clock Hon. William Henderson, while passing along Pennsylvania street in front of Ruppert's tailor establishment, was seized with an attack of vertigo and fell to the street. He was carried into Ruppert's and soon recovered.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Births. Recurus, Ebner, John and Maggie, 7304 Delaware, boy. Pfleger, Fred and Lizzie, 1107 East Michigan, boy. Renner, Carl A. and Kate, 21 East Washington, boy. Pierce, Frank and Rosa, 245 South West, girl. Trusselmann, Henry and Mary, 390 South Missouri, girl. Gammeler, Casper and Emma, 200 Weston, girl. Gibbs, Allison and Ella, 646 South Meridian, girl. Scabury, Ed and Mrs., boy. Sullivan, Dan and Mrs., 211 West Maryland, boy. Fran, Chas. and Mrs., 304 North New Jersey, boy. Murry, Wm. and Mary, 106 Lincoln Lane, boy. Monroe, Geo. and Hulda, 535 North California, girl. Barnes, Frank and Rosa, 102 Bates, boy. Holman, Aug. and Louisa, Eureka avenue, boy. Greman, Jacob and Fanny, 209 Massachusetts, boy. Luke, Wm. R. and Fannie, Hubbard street, girl. Laidies, George and Augusta, 365 Railroad, girl. Ward, Michael and Margaret, 305 Railroad, girl. Rugenstein, Will and F., 252 Locust, boy. Kautz, Charles G. and Laura, 127 Hadley avenue, girl. Brown, Theo. and Ora, 27 North West, boy. Williams, W. H. and A. E., 283 Dillon, boy. Dietz, Emil and Anna, boy. Julian, J. B. and Ida, 673 South East, girl. Ketcham, Frank and Kate, 411 South Meridian, girl. Lavelle, Patrick C. and Sarah, 385 South Illinois, girl.

Deaths. Returna, Samuel D. Mast, 35 years, 109 Bright, phthisis pulmonalis. Catherine Bergman, 54 years, 291 Virginia avenue, edema. Infant Monroe, 5 hours, 505 North California, infantile. Laura Beckham, colored, 55 years, cancer. Annie Reed, 35 months, 100 Yandess, croupous bronchitis. Henry Holman, 70 years, 208 North Noble street, softening of brain. Harry S. Bauer, 5 years, 27 Peru avenue, tonsillitis.

Marriages. Michael Zehr, 37 years, 425 Union street. Michael Mushrush, 35 years, 80 South Liberty street. Helen S. Parker, 45 years, 517 Broadway, la grippe. Jacob T. Wright, 75 years, 275 North Delaware street, pneumonia. Lucy Ann Mahan, 45 years, 190 South Pine street, la grippe. Mrs. Julia Sipe, 75 years, 283 North street, influenza. Charles Mayer, 72 years, 238 North Illinois street, la grippe. Henry Mahan, 35 years, 211 West Court street, pneumonia. Mrs. M. B. McCullough, 47 years, 156 North Illinois street, la grippe. Angelina Carr, 72 years, la grippe. Edna Smith, 25 years, 44 Harris street, la grippe.

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WATCH

The Friday ad.

READ

The Friday ad.

FRIDAY SALE

On Saturday.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

L. S. AYRES & CO

SOUVENIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

From to-day until New Year's Day we will give to every man, woman and child a souvenir photograph of the World's Fair Buildings and large public buildings throughout the country. We invite you to call and be the possessor of one of these photos.

Bingham & Walk.

Leading Jewelers, 12 E. Washington St. General agents for the F. E. Phillips & Co., Vacheron & Constantin, and Ekegren celebrated Swiss Watches.

BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL.

That seems to be the key-note of the weather, whether set to winter or summer, spring or autumn. It is the key-note to Interior Decoration properly applied. Be the tone high or low, the scheme light or somber, the harmony that is produced can only be called bright and beautiful. The law for Interior Decoration and appreciation of it is growing constantly.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE.

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPER. THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE.

THE BOSTON DRY GOODS COMPANY

Book Offering.

DICKENS'S SETS, 15 vols., worth \$4; at : 2.98
Thackeray Sets, 10 volumes, worth \$3; at : 1.98
Scott's Sets, 12 volumes, worth \$5; at : 3.98
Chambers's Cyclopedias, 4 volumes, reduced to : 1.98
Bulwer Lytton's Sets, 13 volumes, worth \$8; at : 5.00
BOSTON DRY GOODS CO., 26 and 28 West Washington Street.

ART EMPORIUM, Telephone 500.
New Year's Gifts are the next things to think of. Our is the store to come to for souvenirs of all descriptions, in the way of Pictures, Postcards, Photograph Frames, etc.
THE H. LIEBER CO., 33 South Meridian St.

GLOVES.

The present always sure to please is Gloves. The largest stock to select from is at

TUCKER'S GLOVE STORE,

10 East Washington St.

Dr. E. R. Lewis.
Practice limited to throat and nose.
207 N. Delaware St. Telephone 1229.

RYAN THE HATTER

The leading styles of popular makes, always at lowest prices.
Gentlemen's furnishings a specialty.
21 and 23 South Illinois Street.

\$5.00 FOR \$1.50.

RAND AND MALL'S WALL MAP

Of the United States, on rollers; limited number for \$1.50.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO.

FUNERALS AND DEATHS.

Burial of Two Indianapolis Pioneers To-Day.

The last respects were paid the remains of Charles Mayer to-day at the family residence, No. 285 North Illinois street. This morning a procession of seventy employees visited the residence to look for the last time at the familiar face. There was a large attendance at the funeral this afternoon. Rev. J. A. Milburn, of the Second Presbyterian Church, conducted the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. J. A. Bond, minister of the Tabernacle church. The honorary pall-bearers were: T. A. Morris, J. S. Hildebrand, William Haele, J. B. Burford, A. Kopp, George P. Anderson and George W. Sloan. The acting pall-bearers were: John Meyer, J. M. Hollenberry, Eugene Dolmetach, Herman Selken, George Ohlneyer, John Mueller, Fred Schewe and William Kassine. At the grave there were services by Center Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which the deceased was a charter member.

The funeral of Jacob T. Wright took place from the family residence, No. 275 North Delaware street, this morning. Rev. Joseph John Mills, president of Earlham college, conducted the services. The pall-bearers were six nephews of the deceased, J. L. Wright, Wm. Wright, Chas. S. Wright, W. T. Wright, Wright Hadley and H. M. Hadley.

The remains of Mrs. Mary J. Vance were brought to this city to-day. The funeral will take place Thursday at 27 North Tennessee street.

• Ezra Williamson's Death.
Ezra Williamson, seventy-five years of age, died at his home, No. 175 West Washington street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Williamson had been sick for three years with Bright's disease. He was in the restaurant business for many years and died peacefully. He leaves a widow and an adopted son. For several years before coming here he kept a restaurant at Plainfield. The funeral is appointed for Thursday at 1 o'clock, at the Blackford-street church.

CALLS FOR PRIMARIES.

Political Managers Getting Ready for Next Year's Campaign.

The voice of the politician is beginning to be heard in the land through the official calls for meetings and conventions. Everything is ready to set the 1892 ball rolling early in January.

Chairman Everett, of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued a call for the line of meetings to choose a new State committee. Under the call, the Democrats of each county in the State will meet in mass conventions next Saturday to elect delegates to the Congressional District Conventions to be held January 4. These district conventions will elect a new State Central Committee, which will meet in this city for organization, January 20.

Chairman Salm, of the Democratic committee of this county, has issued a call for the ward and township primaries, Saturday next, to select delegates to the district convention. The township meetings are to be at 2 p. m., and the ward meetings at 8 p. m. Chairman Layman, of the County Republican Committee, has sent out a call for the ward and township primaries to be held January 9. These primaries will select the new county committee, and delegates to the district convention, to be held January 21.

Grand and Petit Juries.

The county jury commissioners drew grand and petit juries for the January terms of the various courts yesterday. The grand jury called for January 4, and is composed of James Norwood, Perry township; Dorman N. Davidson, Center; John Mendall, Decatur; Dora G. Lane, Center; Charles Kraus, Center; Alvin Jay, Center. The Criminal Court jurors are called for January 4, and are: Alvin Morehouse, Warren township; Isaac T. Pell, Center; William D. Griffin, Center; Thomas Wonnell, Warren; James Gentile, Perry; Chas. Robinson, Wayne; David Galloway, Center; Andrew Clary, Perry; Charles Montgomery, Wayne; Corydon Shimer, Warren; Isaac Little, Franklin; Edward Wiese, Warren. The Circuit Court jury is called for January 11. The jurors are John Stewart, of Franklin township; Arthur Glenn, Perry; August Schaefer, Center; Peter Bridgford, Washington; John Cossel, Wayne; Charles Whitehead, Washington; C. A. Dean, Center; Thomas H. Beck, Center; Marcus Jackson, Washington; William Grabe, Center; Michael Higgins, Center.

Circle of Chivalry Around a 'Cyclist.

Walter F. Henne has been a replevin suit against Superintendent Colbert, of the police force, under peculiar circumstances. Henne's bicycle was stolen and the company which manufactured the wheel offered a reward of \$100 for it. The police of this city recovered the stolen property, and Superintendent Colbert, on January 1, the city, demanded the reward. The company refused to pay and Colbert held the bicycle. Now Henne brings a replevin suit to get possession of his property. The question is whether the owner of the wheel can be deprived of it because of some other person's acts will be a rather novel one in law.

Sam Perrott Elected by the Grays.

The Gray Club elected the following officers last night:
President—Sam V. Perrott.
First Vice-President—John E. Foley.
Second Vice-President—T. E. Davis.
Recording Secretary—Frank Lange.
Treasurer—Robert Glenn.
Assistant Secretary—William Klein.
Assistant Treasurer—William Klein.
Sergeant-at-Arms—B. Trimpe.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Haar.
Board of Directors—Frank Schaefer, Eugene Curran, E. M. Goebel, E. N. Messick, on Echols, Frank Reuma, George Schaefer, R. N. Baker, William Klein.

The election was held under the Australian system.
The Wretched Telephone Service.
The telephone service in this city is driving many a man with good intentions to profanity. The service the last few months has been what it formerly was by a good deal. Recently it has become a task to attempt to talk over the wires. The introduction of electricity by the street-car company has had much to do with demoralizing the service, but there is good deal of complaint about the exchange service. The company has been put to a great deal of expense in trying to counteract the effect of the electric street-car lines, and hopes to be able to give a more satisfactory service before long.

Meeting To Secure a Foot-Bridge.

People living on the South Side are beginning to think they could use the viaduct if there was a foot-bridge put down, and tomorrow night a meeting will be held at Porter's livery stable, 181 Virginia avenue, to take steps toward petitioning the Board of Public Works to construct such bridge. The city has bridge material on hand, and the planning could be taken up and used over again. It is not doubted that the B. & O. P. W. will grant their request, and everybody interested is requested to turn out to the meeting to make the necessary petition.

Butter and Cheese Makers' Union.

The butter and cheese makers of Indiana will have a convention at the State House tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and a banquet at the Spencer House to-morrow evening. The Indiana Consolidated Butter and Cheese Association, recently organized, is the leading spirit in the movement. It is proposed to form a union of these interests.

Indiana Patents.

Harvey S. Fuller, Butler, lead or crayon pencil; Joseph F. Gent, Columbus, macaroni; John H. Green, assignor of one-half to G. F. McFarlane, Bluffton, bag tie; William S. Haskins, Indianapolis, trunk; Alfred R. Heath, Covington, car-coupling; Frank E. Herdman, Indianapolis, electrical operated elevator; William H. Hufford, Selma, trapezoid.

(fastener; Sherman Joh and W. Barlow, Sims, car starter and brake; Edward Kuhn, New Albany, stove-lid and lifter; Jacob V. Kowlett, Richmond, saw and ratchet mechanism; E. Thibault, Belmont, hand-cutter and feeder for thrashing-machine; Homer T. Wilson, New Albany, roller tablet.

INDIANA PENSIONS.

Ex-Soldiers Whose Names Are On the Roll.

Original—George Fulford, Wm. Owens, George L. Miller, Willis Butler, Isaac A. Hughes, Charles Sieveking, William Yontz, Eli J. Pollock, Washington Kelley, Israel Hagenbush, Leroy Evers, Charles E. Merrifield, David Friend (deceased), Harvey H. Brant, Andrew Snyder, Lawson H. Smith, Felix McCabe, Chas. A. C. Howren, Valentine Flett.

Additional—Frederick Brodt, Francis H. Benadum, Henry Helmkamp.
Increase—William H. Hubbard, Stephen Muchler, Rolla Hofmeister, Henry Adams, Adam E. Wilson, John B. Sherman, Nathan Shinn, Grant C. Craig, Oliver C. Francis, James Ryans, David S. Davenport, Frank A. Danbury.

Keisau—Henry H. Clasmier, Jacob H. Brinner, Harvey Hardin (deceased).
Original—William C. Hannan, C. Friend, Elizabeth J. DeArman, Hester Hardin, minors of James Reed, Lydia E. Cooperider, Elizabeth A. Bell.

Secret Society Officers Installed.

The following were installed as officers of Logan Lodge, No. 575, F. and A. M., last night, Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan, past master of Oriental Lodge, officiating as installing officer.
W. M.—John Schley.
S. W.—C. C. Ritter.
J. W.—John Q. Bick.
Treasurer—Hiram Seibert.
Secretary—A. M. Glosbrenner.
S. D.—Ella W. Craig.
J. D.—Fred A. Barrows.
Stewards—C. C. Riley, John Simmons.
Indispensable Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., last Friday evening elected the following officers:
Noble Grand—H. J. Jacobson.
Vice Grand—E. E. Heller.
Recording Secretary—Charles Leming.
Permanent Secretary—Walter Bazelle.
Treasurer—E. H. Shaw.
Trustees—H. H. Leady, Charles Wonnell and J. W. Buchanan.

These officers will be publicly installed next Friday evening at the hall on Virginia avenue, and in connection Rev. O. W. Jennings will deliver an address on the "Spirit of the Three Links." The public is invited.

Jewelry Crane's Assignment.

Stephen D. Crane, an East Washington street jeweler, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors again. Harry E. Negley is the assignee. The assets are estimated thus: Stock \$3,397; book accounts, \$1,009.05; and eight lots in Shoemaker's southeast addition. Preferred creditors are C. M. Hutchinson & Co., of New York, \$21,400; Nichols, Pee, & Co., of Indianapolis, \$225; L. E. Meyer & Co., of New York, \$355.17.

Into the Silent World.

"Into the silent land!
Oh! who shall lead us thither?
Clouds in the evening sky more darkly gather.
And shattered wrecks lie thicker on the strand!
Who leads us with a gentle hand?
Thither, O thither,
Into the silent land!"
—Unidentified.

Unexpectedly Honored.

Superintendent J. Q. Van Winkle was the happiest man in Indianapolis last night. His wife was not forgotten, either, in the conferring of this happiness. About two hundred employees of the Indianapolis & St. Louis division of the Big Four and local terminals chartered the Jumbo electric car, with a mandolin and guitar club, invaded his North Illinois-street residence. General Yardmaster Hicks, as chief marshal of the army, made a happy little speech and presented Mr. Van Winkle with an open-faced, solid gold watch, chain and clasp. The chain contained Mrs. Van Winkle's miniature. Mr. Julius C. Walk, of Bingham & Walk, was conveniently on hand, "pressed the button" and displayed on the inside of the reverse case this inscription:

J. Q. VAN WINKLE,
From the Employees of the
INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS DIVISIONS
OF THE BIG FOUR AND LOCAL TERMINALS
OF THE C., C. & ST. L. RY.

The inner lid of the watch was engraved with:

Manufactured for
BINGHAM & WALK
By
PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO.,
GENEVA.

Mr. Hicks again took the floor, and presented Mrs. Van Winkle with a magnificent gold-silver chocolate set, together with a large case of tableware, containing a dozen each of sterling silver knives, forks, fruit-knives, and table, soup and teaspoons. Mrs. Van Winkle expressed her thanks. Col. Bill Shaw made a short talk. Conductor Walsh, on behalf of the trainmen, delivered a little address. Refreshments were served, cigars were indulged in, and the merry crowd bade host and hostess good-night.

WHEN YOU GO TO CHICAGO,

Take the Monon Route,
For it is the only line running dining cars where you can get an elegant dinner for 75 cents on train No. 32, leaving Indianapolis at 11:30 a. m., and arriving at Chicago at 5:20 p. m., and on train No. 31, leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m., and arriving at Indianapolis at 4:20 p. m. The Monon Route is also the shortest and safest. Over \$100,000 expended in new tracks and bridges during the year 1891.

Fresh Pineapples.

Henry Schwings.

The Best Tonic After La Grippe.

"Sloan's" Beef, Wine and Iron."

For New Year's.

Call at Mrs. A. S. Fowler's, 215 West Washington, and have your hair dressed.

Fresh Pineapples.

Henry Schwings.

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!

The Louisville Fire.

All the stock of the burned manufacturers and jobbers of the late Louisville fire was bought up at 10 cents on the dollar by the Chicago Wrecking and Salvage Company, who have leased the rooms at East Washington street (now being vacated), for ten (10) days only, beginning Saturday, January 2. The room will be full of boots and shoes saved from the fire and only slightly damaged by smoke and water. Don't conflict us with the present occupants; the latter must vacate Thursday evening. We take possession Saturday morning and open at 9 a. m. Look for future announcement. Chicago Wrecking and Salvage Company.

Severe and Annoying.

I have been cured of a very severe and annoying case of barber's itch by the use of Macaulay's Ointment, and most heartily recommend it. W. C. Church. All druggists, 50 cents.

For New Year's Day.

Call at Mrs. A. S. Fowler's and have your hair dressed.

Holiday Rates on the Monon Route.

Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates to all points on the Monon route, including Chicago, and also to points on several of our connecting lines. Tickets good going December 24, 25 and 26, 1891, January 1, 1892, and good returning up to and including January 4, 1892. Ticket offices, 20 East Washington street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

For the Cough Accompanying La Grippe.

"Sloan's" Royal Cough Syrup."

Can Not Be Dispensed.

The largest and finest line of imported Key West and New York clear Havana cigars are handled by Louis G. Deschler, Riva House Cigar Stand, Sole agent for M. Stachenberg & Co., P. Garcia & Co., New York, clear Havana cigars. Raphael and Corona are the leading brands. Box trade a specialty.

Kilmer's Cough Cure.

Guaranteed to cure all coughs and colds, 50 cents a bottle, at Pantzer's drug store.

A Card.

We received from McMillan & Dark, agents of Vernon Insurance Company of Indiana, the German Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh and the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, Md., the sum of fifteen-hundred-and-forty-and-thirty-five-one-hundredth dollars, without discount, for the balance of sixty days allowed by the policies for the payment of loss on our factory, No. 85 East South street, Indianapolis, Ind. ROBERT & ALLISON.

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Fresh Pineapples.

Henry Schwings.

Rheumatism.

We guarantee a cure of all kind of rheumatism by the use of Jemison's Rheumatism Cure and Blood Purifier. Money refunded if it does not cure. For sale only at HARBOLD'S DRUG STORE, Northeast cor. Alabama and Washington sts.

We Will Take a Few Ramble Washings

at low price. Capitol Steam Laundry.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Should always be used for children teething. It soothes the inflamed gums, cures colic, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

GREAT SALE

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,

STERLING SILVER-WARE,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

GREAT CLOCK SALE,

ROGERS 1847 FLAT WARE,

KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS

At great bargains.

We begin a low price sale of our entire stock, and will sell for thirty days at very low prices. We mean business. Grand opportunity to buy goods cheap.

WM. T. MARCY,

38, Opposite Transfer car.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

TURKISH RUG SALE.

Positively will close on Tuesday, January 5, 1892, with

20 Per Cent.

Discount. Call early and take advantage of this rare opportunity.

G. K. DAVIDYAN,

56 N. Penn. St.

TURKISH RUG SALE, 56 N. PENN. ST.

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GLOVES.

Just received, a large selection of the newest effects in Gloves, suitable for the opera and receptions. See the beautiful line of colors

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

A special display of Ties, Collars, Dress Shirts, etc.,